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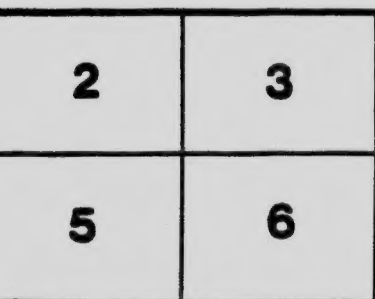
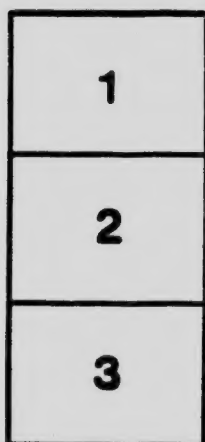
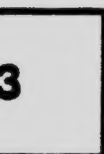
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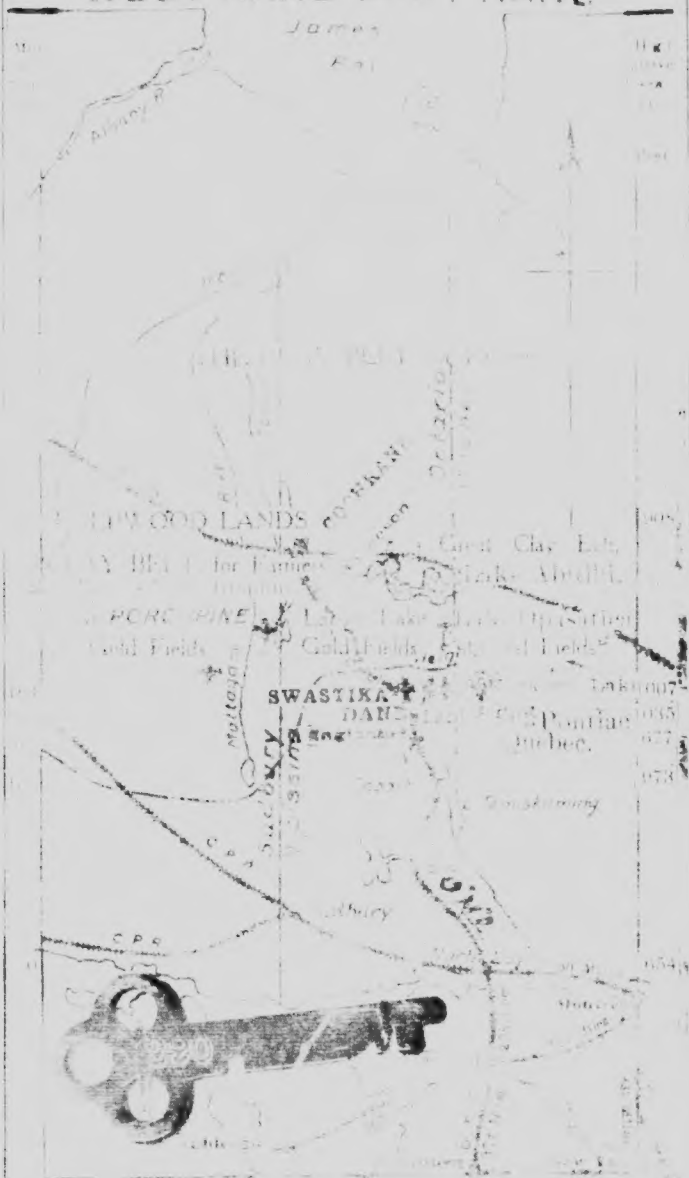
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PORCUPINE RAND

WEST RAND EAST RAND

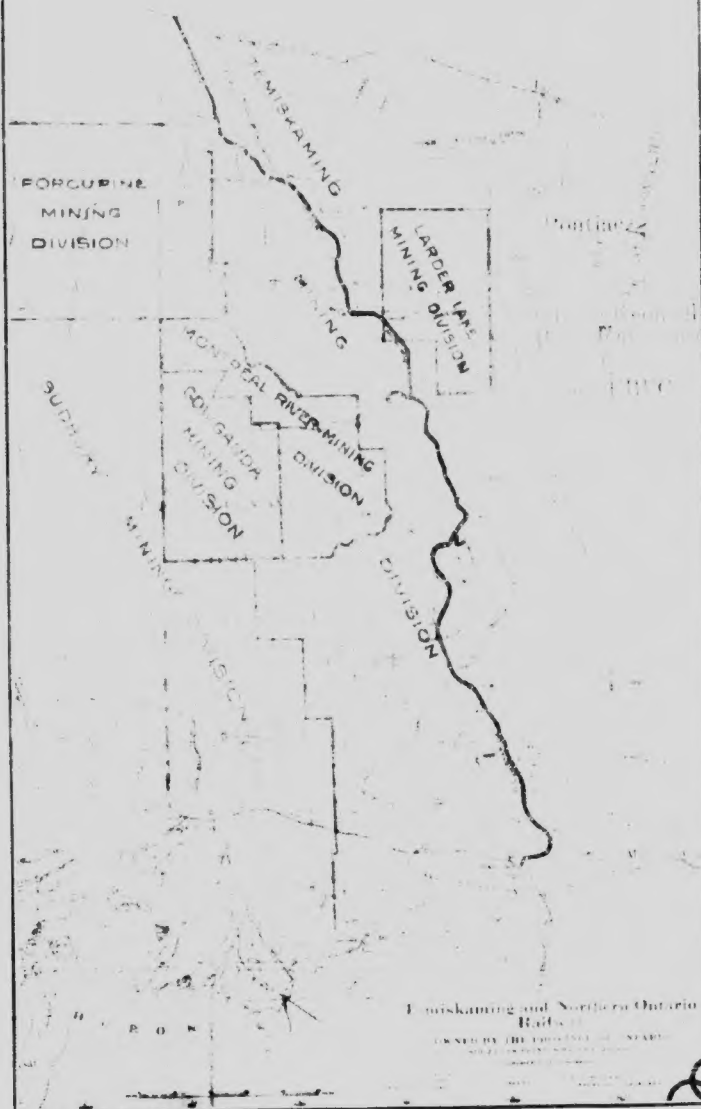


KEY PLAN

Showing relative location of the
PORCUPINE-LANDER-PONTIAC
ONTARIO & QUEBEC.
GOLD FIELDS.

IROQUOIS FALLS (stage connections to and from Lander City) **Porcupine** **Lake**
DANE stage connections to and from Lander City **Keekick Lake**
and Lake Opasatica, County of Pontiac, Quebec.

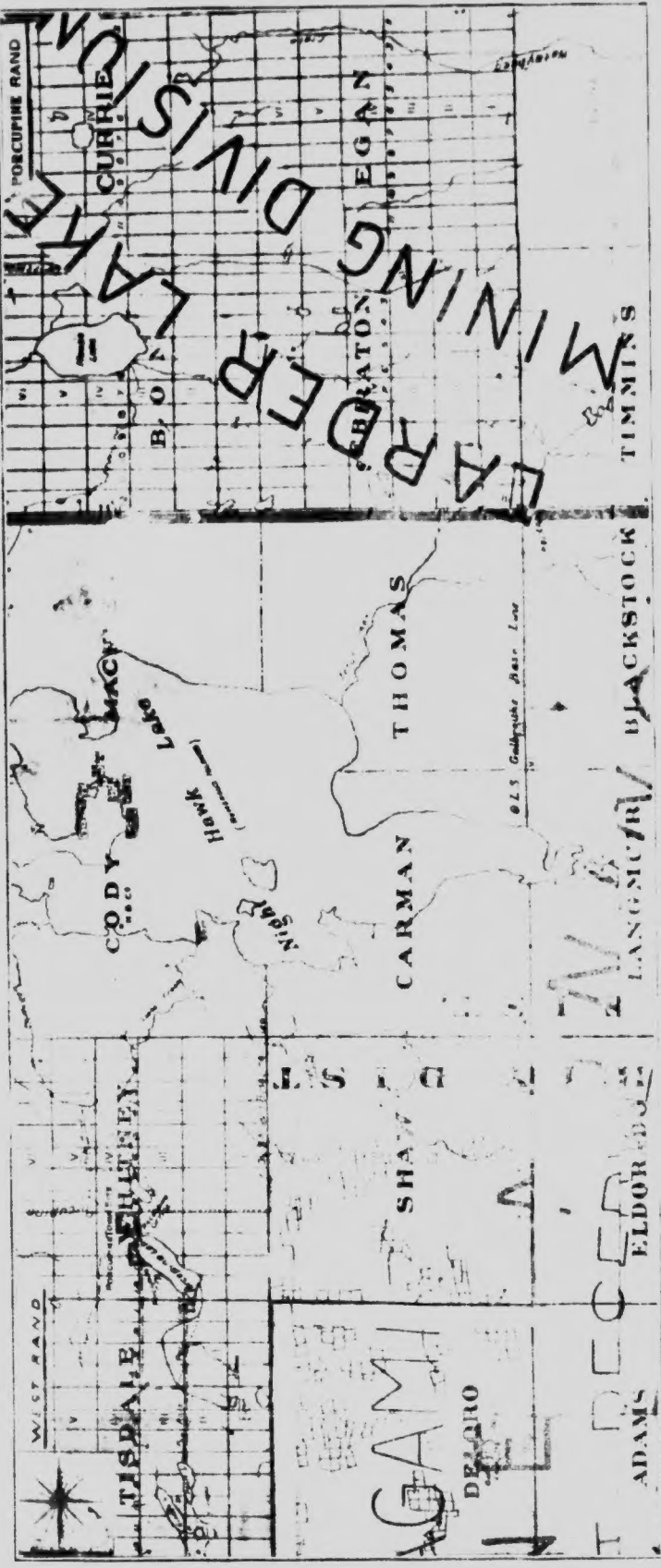
PORCUPINE RAILROAD WEST RAMP SECTION



Porcupine and Northern Ontario
Railroad

OWNED BY THE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. OF CANADA
OPERATED BY THE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. OF CANADA

Map No. 1000



PORCUPINE RAMP

CURRIE

BROWN

EBRATON EGAN

TIMMINS

THOMAS

CARMAN

BLACKSTOCK

LANGMUIR

TISDALE

SHAW

ELDORADO

ADAMS

DE QUERO

GAM

PORCUPINE RAND

DANE STATION, T. & N. O. RAILWAY,
June 16, 1911.

*Mr. J. L. Englehart, Chairman T. & N. O. Railway;
Mr. R. S. Gourelay, President Toronto Board of Trade, and
The Members of the Toronto Board of Trade.*

GENTLEMEN:

I will cut out the usual compliments paid on these occasions to distinguished visitors and get to business talk.

Railroad building is my vogue. I appreciate the onward movement of the T. & N.O. Railway, especially when it proved itself a lucky Prospector and stubbed its toe on Silver Rock in Cobalt, but I do not appreciate constructing it as if it were a fishing rod, with all the "goods" to be got at the end of the line. I compare a railroad to the physical frame of a man—you must feed the brute to sustain him and make him do useful work.

With that object, a few days ago, I wrote L. O. Armstrong, C.P.R. Industrial Agent, Montreal, for an interview re reported survey of a line from Mattawa on the C.P.R. to the T.C. Railway in Pontiac Nord, Que. I got it. Mr. Armstrong stated that a railroad would have been built long ago north along Temiskaming Lake shore to Ville Marie, but for physical difficulties which were now being countered by locating a more easterly route, north to the Quinze Falls, to take care of the trade of the budding Mining Camps at Opasatica and Keekee Lakes, Que., and Larder Lake, Ont. He mentioned that the line from Mattawa would go on sure this time—that a line would also go on sure from Sudbury to Porcupine Lake via Gowganda; he said: I think the C.N.O. Ry. were the constructors of the latter line—that I should see Mr. M. J. O'Brien, who had charge of the survey, that he could give me details. I interviewed Mr. M. J. O'Brien at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, after satisfying himself that my pass was vised by Mr. Armstrong. He said, in part, that at this period he was not at liberty to speak, but by putting two and two together, I learned from him that a Montreal Company had got a Dominion Charter for railroad construction with running rights to New Liskeard, that the line would strike the T.C.R. Ry. east of Abitita Lake upper, serving en route through the physical nature of the country it traversed. Larder and Opasatica Lakes first,—Keekee and Keewagama Lakes next, and at the end of the fishing rod the fly belt of the Transcontinental Road—thus putting a ring fence round the known mineralized zone, with the T.C.R. and C.P.R. enclosing it on the north and south sides, and the Mattawa and Sudbury lines on the east and west sides, respectively, with the T. & N.O. Railway running up the centre dividing the spoils, which you should fish for by sending out feeders to the Mining Camps to sustain it—therefore I suggest to you who declare you want the trade for Toronto, to harness the water power at Englehart or Wendigo Lake, which I have seen; start an electric railroad from Swastika, admitted to be the third best mine on the Porcupine Rand, although in the Larder Lake area; run it due east S.E. four miles to Dane on the T. & N.O. tracks, then take the Ontario Government Road to Larder Lake, eighteen miles long by one and a half chains wide, built at a cost of \$40,000 three years ago, now in A1 condition—thanks to the Minister of Public Works. Lay your tracks on it, York Radial style, to Larder City, then fourteen miles along the north side of Larder Lake to Opasatica Lake, which is six miles east of the Ontario-Quebec boundary—run it six miles further due east to Keekee Lake, Que., and then ten miles further E. N.E. to Keewagama Lake and another ten miles further to the T.C. Ry. This Electric Line could, with advantage, be run due west of Swastika, to tap the C.N.O. running north from Sudbury, near Musgrove, and other townships that are making gold discoveries due west of Larder Lake.

Why not let this projected Electric Road by contract for construction, giving the contractor the steel and say two years to hand over the line?—West Australian Government style, who got the 200-mile line from Freemantle to Kalgourlie built on above terms for half its prime cost. The Contractors trebled the contract amount by pushing the head of the line twenty miles at a time and carrying machinery, freight and passengers up to the Goldfields, though there was no freight to be carried out—an armed escort took out the gold. Water for the use of the engines had to be carried from the base.

JAMES H. TIGHE,

Member Toronto Board of Trade.

ONTARIO & QUEBEC. GOLD FIELDS.



J. L. ENGLEHART
CHAIRMAN OF T. & N. O.
COMMISSION

The World.

Resources of Country

Taking the various sections of the new country separately, Mr. Englehart dealt in detail with the great and varied resources of each. From North Bay to Temagami was the great Temagami forest reserve, fifty miles in length, which was a great asset. The country was also abounding in iron ores. From Temagami to Latchford the Gowganda district was passed, the Montreal River provided transportation by water for six or seven months of the year. Speaking of the Cobalt district, which had yielded so much wealth, he said that many people had lost money in it, but that was due to the wild-cat schemes of promoters, and was no reflection on the country. "It behooves a man," he said, "to know the company he is in."

The Great Clay Belt.

At Halleybury the great clay belt was entered. Clay soil he said, retained its richness the longest of any. The clay soil of this belt was as much superior to that of other parts of the Province as clay was to other soil. That fact had been demonstrated and proven. Although there were frosts in nearly every month of the year, this did not prevent the land from yielding bountifully. Proceeding farther north, the Larder Lake district was penetrated. Although a region of low-grade ores it had great possibilities. Around Matheson and Monteith copper and gold abounded, and there were great opportunities for the pulp industry. In Porcupine, the latest gold-mining town, which it was prophesied would be equal to the Rand, the prospect was equally bright for agricultural and timber industries. The Globe.

PORCUPINE RAND

EAST RAND

PORCUPINE RAND

WEST RAND

PORCUPINE GOLD CAMP

CASCADE
PORTLAND RIVER

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

LARDER LAKE

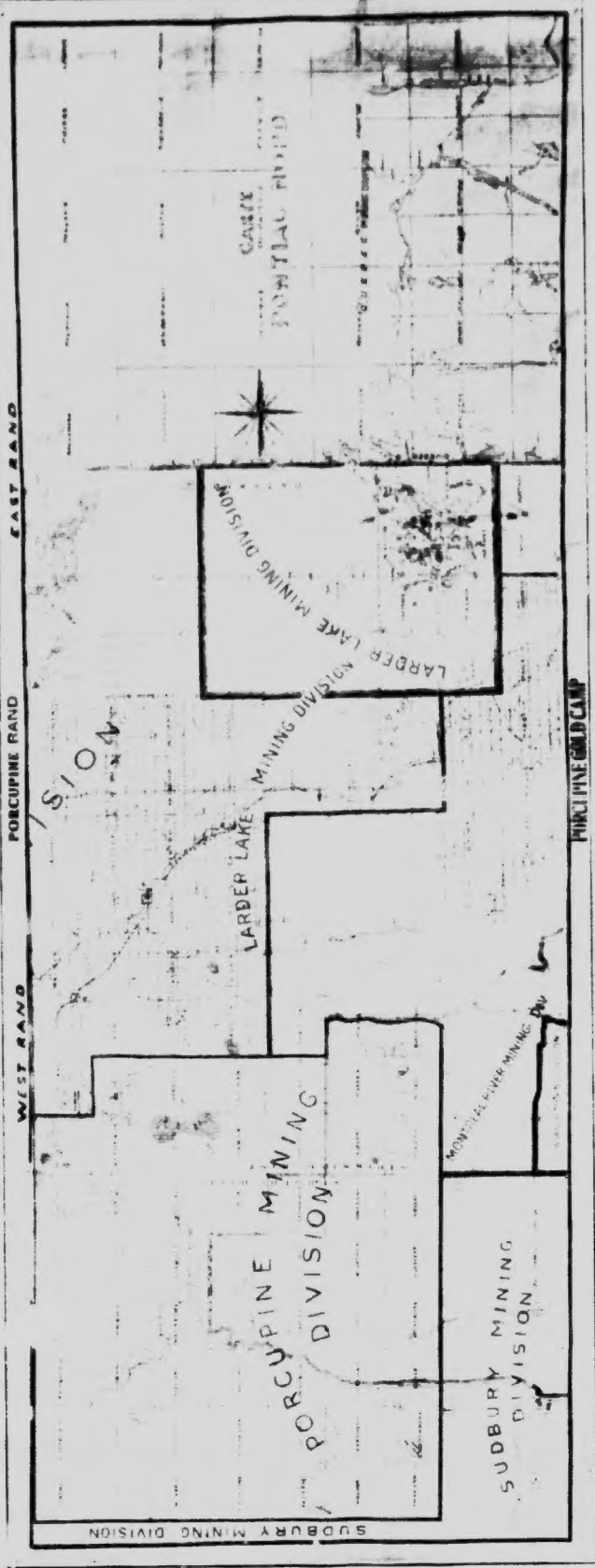
PORCUPINE MINING
DIVISION

SUBBURY MINING
DIVISION

MONTELL RIVER MINING DIV.

SUBBURY MINING DIVISION

NOIS



EAST RAND

PORCUPINE RAND

WEST RAND

PORCUPINE GOLD CAMP

SUDBURY MINING DIVISION

PORCUPINE MINING
DIVISION

SUDBURY MINING
DIVISION

LAPPEE LAKE

NO. 1



PORCUPINE RAND

EAST RAND



LAKE
TONTIAC FIELD

Lac Labyrinth
DASSE
IRON PYRITE
SWING MT
600'

BOISCHATEL

GREEN ROCK
QUARTZITE
IV
GOLD
SYENITE
L
E
H
K
E

25 15' 12

6 7 8 9

10 11 12

LANDS

McVITTIE

McGARRY

QUARTZITE

10 11 12

13 14 15

16 17 18

Ligne de la route 3.30 ch. N. 1007

600'

QUARTZITE

OPASATICA LAKE

GNEISS

DUFAY

SLATE

WARDER LAKE

MONIBELLIARD

COPPER

COPPER

HEARST

McFADDEN

HILLY

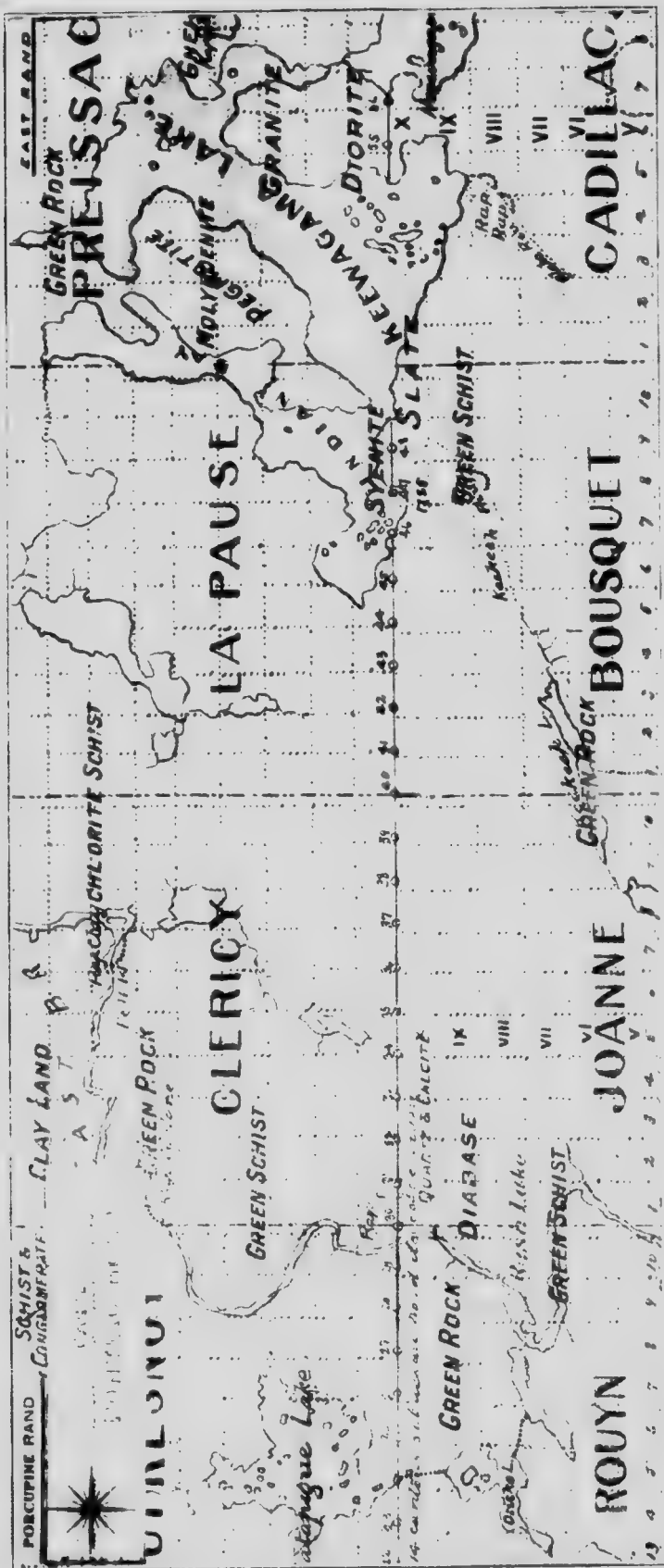
HILLY

g'ders
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B

IER

ROY



Minister of Mines Gets the 3rd Degree

From Miner's Right K306.

The Writer of "The Crime of the Century."

1.—What was the motive of the Minister of Mines in removing the Recorder's Office from Larder City and by doing so depreciating the value of his, the Crown's deceased partner's estate and also the one-third interest of the Crown at the same time in the Government Townsite of Larder City?

2.—Was it by his authority and with his acquiescence that a certain statement was made about January 15th, 1911, at a supper in Matheson, that the Recorder's Office in Larder City was to be removed to Matheson, so that it could have the collection of the revenue of the Larder Lake Mining Division by its extension due north in place of due west, as demanded by the Miners—so as to include Matheson in the Division?

Was the price for this concession 500 votes, swung by one man? Was a Hotel Keeper's License also a consideration in the price? Was the License to be issued to the swinger of the votes, or must he transfer his interest to a Crown Nominee and at the Crown's valuation?

3.—Were special privileges extra on the Mines Act granted to the Hollinger Mine Bunch—Timmins, McMartin and Dunlop, the brother-in-law of the Minister of Mines (who took one year and nine months with a two-stamp Nissen Mill to prove a prospect to be a \$50.00 Mine), while the newspapers reported assays from nothing to \$5.00 one day, and \$5.00 to 0c. the next day?

Where there is equal rights to all,
Special privileges to none should prevail.

4.—Why was Matheson side-tracked as the Junction point for the Porcupine Railroad? Was a Muskeg in the Clay Belt, through which the T. & N.O. Railway Engineers could not build a railroad, due West, the cause of the case of appendicitis developing at Iroquois Falls, twenty five miles due north of Matheson, where the steel to Porcupine "volte face" and runs 25 miles south again.

5.—Why did the Minister of Mines, knowing, as he must have, that 104 Mining Claims were patented in the old Larder Mining Division and that Larder had the goods—low grade (but not so d— low grade) as admitted and publicly stated by the Chairman of the T. & N.O. Railway, and only awaited railway facilities from Dane or Swastika East to Larder Lake, and on to Oposatic Lake and Keeke Lake, Que., to make good as well as secure the trade of those Camps to Toronto—ignore the petition of February 22nd, 1911, to construct that road and, like the dog in the manger, oppose Charters being granted in Ontario by the Dominion Government, for such railroads.

Was it because he was requested to withdraw a patent issued (for ground, the Crown did not own, the property of his deceased partner which the Minister of Mines had requested the Owner, his deceased partner, to put a price on, which he refused to do), to the members of a firm in which a political supporter has or had a big interest.

6.—Will the Honorable the Minister of Mines immediately prescribe a vomit for his Miracle Workers, the Jonahs of Larder Lake who cannot digest the whale of Abitibi Lake. It already stinks at the head, and the stench is intollerable and the carcass must be ejected from their stomachs as the miracle is not Biblical, and gazette the Larder Lake Mining Division Extension, as requested by the Miners with Rights

PLAN - TOWN SITE **LARGER CITY**

BEYOND THE AREA OF THE ANCHOR LANDING
 OF THE REAR END AND THE TOWN SITE
 NECESSARY

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE
 THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE

THE TOWN SITE



TOWN-SITE LOT PRICES

Up to 1 acre - \$1000.00

Over 1 acre - \$1000.00

LOTS North of Broadway Ave.

West of Broadway Ave.

South of Broadway Ave.

West of Commissioner St.

East of Commissioner St.

Between Broadway Ave. and Commissioner St.

Between Commissioner St. and Broadway Ave.

Between Broadway Ave. and Commissioner St.

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Between Commissioner St. and Broadway Ave.

Between Broadway Ave. and Commissioner St.

Between Commissioner St. and Broadway Ave.

NEW ONTARIO
CANADA

22 " LOVE, 1907



The Land Titles Act

Certificate of Ownership.

(Ores and Minerals reserved in Patent)

granted to

Parcel

in the Register for

Nipissing

Dated

day of

19

Buyers of Lots must receive this Certificate of Ownership as their receipt for their 1st payment, or they have no title that will be recognized.

ONTARIO & QUEBEC. GOLD FIELDS. PORCUPINE RAND

Strenuous Kick from Larder Lake

A petition is being circulated in the Larder Lake territory and among people interested in that camp, asking that the Recorder's Office be moved back from Matheson to Larder City. The prime mover in the circulation of the petition is Mr. Jas. H. Tighe of the Tighe Syndicate, one of the original exploiters of the country and a man who has never lost his faith in the future of the mining camp even in the time of its darkest adversity.

On Monday Mr. Tighe called at the Herald Office with an explanation of his case. He says that in the early days the Government located a Recorder's Office on the Tighe Syndicate's property and that as a result of the presence of the Office very largely he and his associates surveyed out a townsite. The private parties interested paid all the costs in connection with this work including between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in surveyors fees, and secured the ground for the purpose in the ordinary course of staking. But the Government refused to permit the registration of the plans of the proposed town unless it was given a share of the private property. Mr. Tighe says that the Department of Lands and Mines held him up for one third of the Townsite at a price of \$100,000, leaving him to proceed with the project. A schedule was accordingly drawn out allotting the Government one third of the territory, but the department objected, saying that the Government had not been given a sufficient number of corner lots. These schedules were drawn up until a division was arrived at and which the Government got a carefully selected third of the property.

Under these circumstances Mr. Tighe argues that it was most unfair to require the Recorder's Office to be moved to Larder City. He says that the Government has captured all the advantages it could lay hands on in the proposed town both at no expense and is now taking steps to kill it.

has been as about the time property ahead of the Larder City. He has a private letter from the Recorder, Mr. J. Atwell Hough, in which the Government official states on the sufficiency of an eminent engineer that the Harris Maxwell has 3,000,000 tons of ore in sight to the west side, which runs on an average of over \$4 to the ton and that the cost of building would be something under \$2.

When the Harris Maxwell law suit is completed Mr. Tighe expects to see the Larder country staked far and wide and he says that it is unfeeling to prospectors that he should be required to travel 63 miles to the new location. It takes three days to do the trip. He asks the trips of the prospectors to the pulchritudes of the wilderness to Mecca.

Mr. Tighe advocates a new division of the territory in which the Matheson division would be given to the county. The north of the New survey, he said, would be established as a center for the county lying south of that line and west to the Railroad, or probably west to the present Porcupine Mining town.

Further Activity At Swastika

Mr. Neil R. McDonald will superintend the commencement of operations on four claims adjoining the Swastika, which have been taken over by a New York syndicate. After that he is proceeding to Porcupine to start active operations in Langmuir Township and adjoining the south west corner of Carman. It is evident that the Swastika is not the only mine in the district, although it has been working successfully for some two years without any further discoveries being made. However, it now seems as if further prospecting has opened up other good ground in the vicinity and this is interesting as tending to prove the existence of the gold bearing belt from Porcupine right through to Larder Lake, Swastika being the apex.

THE TEMISKAMING HERALD MAY 25, 1911 THE PORCUPINE NUGGET

ONTARIO
Townsites & Mining Rights,
Limited.

PORCUPINE BRAND



PAT. BRAND

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

ROBERT HARVIE, Jr.

MINING GEOLOGIST

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF THE OPASATICA DISTRICT

in part

The geologically most valuable portion of the Opasatica District is in the vicinity of the height of land around the north end of Lake Opasatica. The rocks of this area extend for many miles to the north and west side of Larder Lake. The first of these is the height of land around the small lakes (Fortune and Remonte) which is the site of the old French trader's trading post, at the north end of Lake Opasatica. It is about five miles in a direction slightly east of north from the north end of Lake Temiskaming.

*Published by authority of the Hon. Mr. C. R. Doolan, M.P.,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.*

The claim on which gold was first discovered is now the property of the Pontiac-Mattibi Mining Co., and up to date the only development work of any consequence in the district has been done here.

The gold is associated with quartz and carbonate veins cutting the Keewatin gneiss and the Huronian limestone and associated dyke. The largest veins seen averaged about two and a half feet wide in an exposure, but in length, and it may be said that all of them seem to be of considerable length. During the excavation only one specimen was seen containing visible gold, but comparison of this with material obtained from other veins showed it to be quite representative. The quartz is partly pure, partly in free crystals, in part, both as free and commonly bound with carbonate and carrying some carbonate, in veins and fracture veins. The gold occurs both free and bound in the quartz, and also in the carbonate, in which mineral forty to fifty per cent of the gold is bound. The sylvanite was introduced and of far less than the carbonate and carbonate, being found in fracture in the quartz minerals. The gold is chiefly in seams in the sylvanite.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER, 1910.

PORCUPINE RAND

FREE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

**Great Rush of Prospectors from Northern Ontario —
Generous Policy of Quebec Government Lures
the Free Lances to the North.**

(Special Despatch to The Globe)

Cobalt, April 4.—They are off again, the free lances of the north, and this time it is to the Province of Quebec. Sixty miles northeast of Halleybury about 80,000 acres of territory has been staked out and several good free gold finds are chronicled. There is every indication that the main prospecting activity in the north this year will be not at Porcupine which is now staked solid for dozens of miles, but in the Keekick country.

Sam Le Roy to the Front.

Sam Le Roy was the first man in there. He is one of the finest pioneer prospectors in the north country. Last summer he got sick of Gowganda, where he had made a good stake anyway and had a lake named after him, and took advantage of the earlier Quebec laws to go into the Quinze country. He put his canoe into the waters of Lake Temiskaming and paddled up the Quinze, skirted Lake Expense (a sheet of water which will be quite navigable when the Quinze dam is finished) and so to Keewama or Turnback Lake, so called because there he picked up the formation he was looking for and turned west to explore it.

Great Deposit of Molybdenite

On the peninsula at Turnback Lake there is a great deposit of molybdenite which, it is reported, belongs to Mr. M. J. O'Brien and the Hon. Clifford Sifton. There is an immense exposure of it, and it is stated that a German syndicate have bought it for half a million dollars; the molybdenite to be used for toughening steel. This may or may not be true but men have been working on the property for some time now and a gang went back before the break-up to continue stripping.

A Find of Quartz

Le Roy turned back, however molybdenite not interesting him, and he followed the formation to a small lake, four miles long by half a mile wide which the Indians call Keekick Lake or long interpreted, Night Hawk Lake. He made his find of quartz solid

for twenty feet, and carrying very fine grained gold. Le Roy stayed in the country until he had staked all he could then he got licenses at Ville Marie, the nearest recording station for his relatives, and finally passed the word on to his friends. By this time winter had come the canoe route was frozen up and the travel was overland by Klock's farm and Crooked Lake. Mr. C. A. Foster the man who made a fortune by selling the Foster mine at Halleybury to Lukey Scott and the Foster mine at Porcupine. Augustus Heinze heard of this new country in northern Quebec. The ex-Mayor of Halleybury has made his fortune by taking just such chances as these, and he outfitted an expedition and his name with that of his brother-in-law, Beamsbottom, figured very prominently on the chart of the north.

Quebec Government Canny

If half the virtue that is claimed for this new field is proven, the prospecting interest this summer will be diverted from Porcupine in Ontario to Keekick in Quebec. And that is precisely what the Quebec Government is striving for. Realizing what an asset those thousands of hardy men, trained to the trail and the finding of mineral, is to a country the mines branch of Quebec has deliberately planned a campaign to draw the free lances out of Ontario into Quebec. And Keekick is the first fruits of their labors. Each man on his license can stake 200 acres and not a cent does he have to pay for record. That staking and recording will hold his claims for a year when he must do twenty-five days' work and pay fifty cents an acre. It is rumored that the rental will be cut down to ten cents per acre shortly. All information is given with the open hand and gladly.

Extent of Good Country

The "good country" extends from Lake Quasatka where the Quebec Government has gone on record to finding tellurium to Lake Missinable close to the Transcontinental line and it is twenty miles wide. Two thousand licenses have been issued to prospectors at Ville Marie and 6,000 claims have been recorded. No discovery is required so that prospecting will no more than commence when the ice goes off the Quinze and Lake Expense, and men can travel by canoe.

BEN HUGHES

**ONTARIO
Townsites & Mining Rights
Limited.**

N^o 23178

WESTERN



AUSTRALIA.

EAST COOLGARDIE. Goldfield.

MINER'S RIGHT.

Issued to *James Henry Lyke*
under the provisions of "The Goldfields Act, 1886;" to be in force until
8 — 1 — 1897.

Date of issue

9 — 1 — 96

[Not Transferable.]

Warden.

W.R.

PORCUPINE
RAND
WEST RAND EAST RAND

10/-
For One Pound



CITY & COUNTY
CONSERVATIVE CLUB
DUBLIN

No 1792

MEMBER'S TICKET
FOR YEAR ENDING
1st Jan of December 1902

NAME Jas H. Tighe Esq
d. 41 Annesagh Rd.
Wm Targanbans Sec

Card must be produced to Officers
of the Club for examination when required

No 8854 Residential District "a" Div
~~SPECIAL~~ PASS.

Name Mr J. Tighe
Address 186 Market St

has permission to reside in the Johannesburg District, and to ride, drive,
and bicycle ~~at all hours and to be out at all hours~~, within the District,
and to travel by rail within the District on payment of the usual fare.

Wm Targanbans Secretary

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
"A" DIVISION.
JUL 1902
JOHANNESBURG.

Signature of Holder.

Date

Porcupine Rand

East Rand — West Rand

HON. FRANK COCHRANE,
MINISTER OF MINES.

Allandale, Ont.,
17th of Ireland.



Hon. Sir—The compliments of the day
we celebrate from the surviving mem-
bers of the Tighe Larder Lake Syndicate.

LICENSE NO. K189.

UNUS ABEST.

To-day we drink a silent toast to keep
our partner's memory green. In the
midst of Life we are in Death.

JAS. H. TIGHE,
Agent and Ex.



UN VOX DE CIELO

When St. Paul of Matheson Clay Belt
coveted St. Peter's pence Larder City Gold
Belt. Le vox dixit. Get thee behind me,
Satan, it is written. Matheson shall not
live by Peter's pence, but by the sweat of
her brow, reaping when she sows, selling
pulpwood if she cuts it.

Revised edition, "Resurgam," Larder City,

—By JAS. H. TIGHE.

IN MEMORIAM

TIGHE.—Robert R. Tighe, was accidentally killed in
Toronto, March 30th, 1909, by asphyxiation.
He held control of an undivided two-third in-
terest with the Crown in the ownership of Lar-
der City townsite, the seat of the Mining Re-
corder's office for the Larder Lake Mining
Division, by agreement and purchase with and
from the Crown. He also owned the mining
rights under Larder City Townsite.

—BROTHER JAMES.



P.M.
75
Ireland

PORCUPINE RAND

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

LAST PETITION.

LARDER CITY, 1911.

To the Hon. Frank Cochrane,
Minister of Lands and Mines,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

The undersigned petitioner begs leave to submit as follows:
That your action in removing the Recorder's Office from Larder City to Matheson, a clay belt dorp in the Gazetted Larder Lake Mining Division Extension, in spite of the cogent and truthful statements put forward in the last petition to prevent your committing "political suicide," is unwarranted and against the best interest of the miners, whose interests are your first charge as a servant of the Crown, to which your own political interests and that of your party must be subjected.

The farce of putting Lake Abbitibi in the Larder Lake Mining Division is a case of Jonah swallowing the whale, instead of the *vice versa* Biblical version.

Your action is the crime of the century, which we will now prove to demonstration:

The old Fox-pro prospector that broke cover three years ago in the old Larder Lake Mining Division is working back again to cover where he started.

The moment the litigation re the Harris-Maxwell Mine, the real Dome, is terminated, the North Side of Larder Lake in the Old Mining Division will be re-staked solid from Swastika to Opasatica Lake, Que.

By the iniquitous removal of the Recorder's Office from the Government Townsite of Larder City it will cost a miner \$25.00 prime cost to record a claim in excess of its lawful cost, namely:

Staking	\$10.25
Stage return from Larder Lake to Dane	5.00
T. & N.O. Railway from Dane to Matheson	2.25
Hotel Bill 2 nights and 1 day, prime cost, as the only train arrives too late for Recorder's Office and leaves too early (9.45) to transact business	3.50
3 days Miner's time wasted	9.00
1 day's dissipation locating Blind Pigs and Pool Rooms, a very modest day	5.00
	\$35.00

This is but one of 36 transactions with the Recorder in connection with a Mining Claim, and for which he collects his fixed fee. See Schedule Mines Act, Ont.

That your petitioner humbly presents the above facts and prays for the revocation of the Order-in-Council removing Recorder's Office from its lawful and proper place in Larder City to the Northerly Extension of the Larder Lake Mining Division, which has the map of inconsistency stamped upon its face by ignoring the logical extension due west and north to Whitney and Tisdale Townships, as shown by a map in "*Toronto Globe*" April 6th, and asked for by the men that know—the miners, the voters.

Signed:

JAMES H. TIGHE,

Miner's Right,

K 306.

PORCUPINE RAND

THE MINISTER OF MINES MEETS HIS WATERLOO AT
A GAME OF CHESS.

PLAYERS—An Ex-Pile Driver from the Port of Dublin, Jas. H. Tighe, and Ex River-Driver, the Hon. The Minister of Mines, Ont.

STAKES.—The confiscated and spoliated estate of the deceased partner of the Crown, the late Robt. R. Tighe, viz., the Mining Rights of six Mining Claims under Larder City Townsite, on which Noah's Ark will never rest, while the Dove in her aerial flights collects the options from the frozen-out, for some Bunch to exercise.



Hon. Frank Cochran, Minister of Mines,

HON. SIR:

but not of Miners' Rights.

I wish to pay you the highest compliment in the land we live in, i.e., Compare you and your actions to Lord Milner and his actions—that of the prancing pro Consul (his S. African sobriquet), who represented the Crown in S. Africa before the Boer War, which he is credited with Engineering, in the historical words:

"Shake hands, Paul; all I want is your Ran't' now—barring the hand-shake.

You can have the Porcupine Ran't' and such interests in it as the Crown's deceased Partner—my brother—held by virtue of Miner's Right K189 and 216B, of which estate I am the Executor, on easier terms than Kruger gave Milner, viz., Let us wash our own dirty linen ourselves and decide it by a game of chess. If you have a good drop of Scotch in you, either blood or whiskey, you will play the game. I concede to you the white men and *ipso facto* the first move, in consequence of your "blurred" vision *re meum et tuum*—the game to be played at Asunción, Paraguay, S. America, at the head of the Parana River, where the birds that forsake the Northern lights when the snow flies, together with the lucky miners, will congregate under the Southern Cross around the Arena of a Bull Ring—at the termination of the Bull Fight, the chess board to be placed "*sobre el toro caído*," before its removal.

I will wager my "Rand," If you have not already mated me, that I will mate you in the first move with my trusty Kaffir (boys), failing which—yours it will be "to drink Café Négro with the Señoras of Paraguay, and to smoke Puros Talbacas with the Señoritas.

Mine it will be to cross the River Styx on Charon's Boat to the accompaniment of a travesty on the "Corinna March," not a drum was heard or a funeral note as the "Subject" to the Rampart we carried. We buried him sure at the dead of night with his pile driver's boots on his feet.

With falling cadence

The muffled bands will strike up

God d—— the Minister of Mines.

Vice Versa.

If the Kaffir boy mates the white man

The subject will wear the river-driver's boots

And the band will strike up

England's National Anthem,

God Save the King.

JAMES H. TIGHE. Miner's Right, K 306.

Porcupine Rand West Rand — East Rand

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Vol. 2 not yet published—dedicated to the men of the
Porcupine Rand the holders of Mining Licenses and
Miners' Rights will contain stirring tales of a Gold-
field in the Making, by Jas. H. Tighe, MINER'S
RIGHT K306.

TALE I.

Sacra Fames Anti.

2.

Race for a Townsite, the new Johannesburg.

ENTRIES.

The Crown v. The Miner's Right.

3.

The Crime of the Century.

The King can Do No Wrong

4.

The Crown for a Mining Partner?

Take Punch's Advice to Those About to Marry.

Don't.

5.

Concession granted for the Townsite of Larder
City—the future Johannesburg of the Porcupine Rand.

The decision formed from a perusal of this Chapter,
devoted to mercantile transactions with the Crown, even
when confirmed with legal documents, will, by all in-
vestors and Mining men from over sea, contemplating
becoming interested in the Gold Belt of New Ontario
and Quebec, be unfavorable and against having dealings
with a Minister of Mines who treats so lightly a Miner's
Right against his partner.

Photo engravings of all agreements and correspond-
ence, with the arms of England emblazoned on the paper
between the Crown's representative, the Hon. the Min-
ister of Mines and the Crown's deceased partner and his
Executor, demonstrating the Minister of Mines' methods
of interpreting his contracts and obligations with a
License of a Miner's Right.

6.

RAILROAD EXTENSIONS. Feeders to the T. &
N.O. Railway advocated to expand it laterally with
the Miner's fees and develop the low-grade camps (not
so low grade), and leave the exploitation of Peary-Cooks-
ville in the Arctic Circle for the next generation—rail-
road building in other mining camps. A suggestion.

7.

The Royal Sport of Pig Sticking.

Colonial style "Blind"

for revenue purposes.

A Satire on the License Act.

Why run a Blind Pig and not a Wine and Beer
License?

Whiskey to be sold by the Crown Land Agent—one
glass sample bottles advocated.

8.

Sanitary arrangements, none.

Mining Camp Hotels and their Latrine accommodation,
South African and South American Systems advocated.

9.

In Memoriam, Toast to the Fallen.

A Mining Partner's Mate.

How was it drank?

The Enigma of the Sphinx.

Ontario Townsites and Mining Rights

Limited

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Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets
Toronto

SOLICITORS
CORLEY, PRICE & CO.
Crown Attorney's Office
Toronto

JAS. H. TIGHE
Mining Broker
Larder City
(Charter Member of the Cobalt Exchange)
Continental Life Building
Toronto

193 Eighth Avenue
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